

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable consideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 17-22 are pending, with Claims 17-22 amended by the present amendment. Claims 17- 22 are amended to more clearly describe and distinctly claim Applicants' invention. Support for the present amendment is found in Applicants' originally filed specification. No new matter is added.

In the Official Action, Claims 17, 18 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Agre et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,073,013, herein "Agre") in view of Alperovich (PCT/US99/15132 or WO 00/04734); and Claims 19-20 and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Agre in view of Alperovich in further view of Lindholm (U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2001/0051514 A1).

Before turning to the outstanding prior art rejections, it is believed that a brief review of the present invention would be helpful.

In this regard, the claimed invention describes a mobile communication terminal that performs as follows. In a non limiting example the terminal stores a table including emergency telephone numbers for use in a user's motherland, telephone numbers corresponding to their respective emergency telephone numbers for use in regions (or countries) other than the user's motherland, and location information items identifying their respective regions.

When a user inputs an emergency telephone number for use in the user's motherland, the terminal converts the input number to a telephone number obtained from searching the above-described table with reference to the location information items designating a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and the input number. The terminal then calls the obtained telephone number instead of the input emergency telephone number.

For instance, when a user whose motherland is Japan and who is staying in the United States inputs an emergency telephone number for use in Japan (number “119”), the terminal converts the input number to the corresponding emergency telephone number for use in the United States (number “911”). The terminal would then dial “911” not “119”.

Addressing now the rejection of Claims 19-20 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Agre, Alperovich and Lindholm, that rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 19 recites, in part,

means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the telephone’s present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the telephone’s present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number.

Claim 22, as well as, Claims 17 and 21 also recite this feature.

The outstanding Office Action states on page 7, last paragraph, that:

However, Agre does not disclose a mobile communication terminal comprising...means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal’s present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the telephone’s present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number. (emphasis added)

Further the outstanding Office Action states on page 8, beginning on line 13, that:

However, Alperovich does not disclose a mobile communication terminal comprising a means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal’s present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional

emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the telephone's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number. (emphasis added)

However, the outstanding Action relies on Lindholm as "explicitly" disclosing the means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers.

Lindholm, Pat. Pub. No. US 2001/0051514 A1 was filed March 9, 2001 and claims priority from provisional application 60/188,649 filed March 10, 2000. The present application claims priority to JP-2000-163041 filed May 31, 2000. Accordingly, only the features disclosed in the attached Lindholm provisional application 60/188,649, filed March 10, 2000, can be used to reject the present application as the present claims are supported by JP-2000-163041. Please see page 25, paragraph 0055 to page 27, paragraph 0058 and Fig. 4 of the filed certified translation of JP-2000-163041 as supporting the feature "converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers."

Lindholm 60/188,649 describes that a table of emergency numbers recognizes when an emergency number is dialed and indicates that call is an emergency in the call setup under the GSM standard (see item 1 entitled "background" and item 4, entitled "solution to the problem"). However, Lindholm 60/188,649 does not teach or suggest that an imputed number is converted based on the location coordinate as is recited in the independent claims.

Thus, as Lindholm 60/188,649 does not describe means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers, Lindholm, Pat. Pub. No. US 2001/0051514 A1 cannot be used to anticipate this feature recited in the independent claims of the present application.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 19 and 22 and claims depending therefrom patentably distinguish over Agre, Alperovich and Lindholm 60/188,649 considered individually or in any proper combination.

Further, with respect to the rejection of Claims 17, 18 and 21 under §103(a) as unpatentable over Agre and Alperovich, that rejection is traversed.

Claim 17 recites, in part,

converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the telephone's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the telephone's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number.

Claim 21 also recites this feature.

As noted above, the outstanding Action on page 7, last paragraph and page 8, beginning at line 13, acknowledges that Agre and Alperovich do not describe this feature.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that, similarly to independent Claims 19 and 22 above, Claims 17 and 21 and claims depending therefrom patently distinguish over Agre, Alperovich and Lindholm 60/188,649 considered individually or in any proper combination.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in condition for formal Allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.

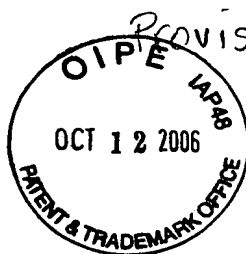


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Alpha tagging and type indication of emergency call number

1. BACKGROUND

In the GSM mobile communications system a general emergency call code is defined (112) for making emergency calls. The emergency number is used to indicate to the terminal that an emergency call is to be initiated. The emergency call setup itself is a special setup in order to get priority in the network. The emergency number dialed itself is of less importance as the emergency is indicated in the call setup. Based on the call setup the call is then routed to an emergency center.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE EMERGENCY CALL CODE AS STORED IN THE UICC (SMART CARD)

The emergency call codes are stored in the UICC in a data file named Emergency Call Codes EF_{ECC}. This data file can contain one or more emergency call codes. When the user dials a number on the keyboard it is compared with the number stored in EF_{ECC}. If the number entered from the keyboard matches a number in EF_{ECC} the call is setup as an emergency call. The structure of the data file is as described in the following table:

Table 1: Content of Emergency call code data file.

Identifier:		Structure: transparent		Mandatory
File size: 3n (n ≥ 1) bytes			Update activity: low	
Access Conditions:				
READ		ALW		
UPDATE		ADM		
DEACTIVATE		ADM		
ACTIVATE		ADM		
Bytes	Description		M/O	Length
1 – 3	Emergency Call Code 1		M	3 bytes
4 – 6	Emergency Call Code 2		O	3 bytes
(3n-2) - 3n	Emergency Call Code n		O	3 bytes

This data file contains a set of emergency numbers, maximum 6 digits. The intention with this data file is that it contains all the different national emergency call numbers. The user is familiar with the national numbers, like 911 in the U.S. Dialing a national emergency call number when roaming automatically sets up an emergency call to an emergency center in the roaming network. The actual number entered is in this case not important as long as it matches an entry in the emergency call code data file.

3. PROBLEMS WITH THE EXISTING SOLUTION

The existing solution works fine on a national base. If there are different numbers used for emergency calls to the Police, Ambulance and Fire brigade this can be indicated by sending the dialed number to the network at the emergency call setup. This works fine on a national base as each emergency number is uniquely defined.

R&D
Rune Lindholm

10.03.00

In case of a roaming situation the country where the user is travelling may have a different emergency call number scenario. The roaming network cannot, based on the number submitted with the emergency call setup, determine the type of emergency service requested. As a worst case, the same numbers may be used in the roaming network for emergency calls but with different meanings. As an example, the ambulance emergency call number in the user's home network may be the same as the emergency call number for the Fire brigade in the roaming network.

This makes it impossible to use the dialed emergency number for call routability as the call may end up at the wrong emergency center.

4. SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

The problem can be solved in the following way. A standardized emergency call type indicator is attached to the emergency call number. This call type indicator is identified by each network in the same way. Call types like General Rescue, Police, Ambulance, Fire brigade are defined and the corresponding coding. In addition to this the contents of the emergency call code data file is modified in order to allow an alpha tag to be attached to each emergency call code. This would allow the user, once he has dialed an emergency number, to scroll the display for available emergency services if the entered number didn't correspond to the requires emergency service. Entering the emergency number would act as a trigger to view the emergency service numbers to the user. If an alternative is not selected within a defined time the call is setup to the entered emergency number and the corresponding emergency type is indicated to the network.

The network then based on the emergency call type indicated in the call setup automatically routes the emergency call to the corresponding emergency center. The emergency number dialed in this case is not essential but can be delivered to the network as well.

This would imply the following modifications to EF_{ECC} on the UICC:

Identifier:		Structure: linear fixed		Mandatory
Record size size: X+6 bytes			Update activity: low	
Access Conditions:				
READ		ALW		
UPDATE		ADM		
DEACTIVATE		ADM		
ACTIVATE		ADM		
Bytes	Description		M/O	Length
1 – 3	Emergency Call Code		M	3 bytes
4 – X+4	Emergency Call Code Alpha Identifier		O	X bytes
X+5 – X+6	Emergency Call Type Indicator		M	1 byte

Preliminary Classification:

Proposed Class:

Subclass:

NOTE: "All applicants are requested to include a preliminary classification on newly filed patent applications. The preliminary classification, preferably class and subclass designations, should be identified in the upper right-hand corner of the letter of transmittal accompanying the application papers, for example 'Proposed Class 2, subclass 129.'" M.P.E.P., § 601, 7th ed.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Rune LINDHOLM

For: Alpha Tagging and Type Indication of Emergency Call Number

Box Provisional Patent Application

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

COVER SHEET FOR FILING PROVISIONAL APPLICATION
(37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1))

WARNING: "A provisional application must also include the cover sheet required by § 1.51(c)(1) or a cover letter identifying the application as a provisional application. Otherwise, the application will be treated as an application filed under paragraph (b) (nonprovisional application) of this section." 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(c)(1). See also M.P.E.P. § 201.04(b), 6th ed., rev. 3.

NOTE: "A complete provisional application does not require claims since no examination on the merits will be given to a provisional application. However, provisional applications may be filed with one or more claims as part of the application. Nevertheless, no additional claim fee or multiple dependent claims fee will be required in a provisional application." Notice of December 5, 1994, 59 Fed. Reg. 63,951, at 63,953. "Any claim filed with a provisional application will, of course, be considered part of the original provisional application disclosure." Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,209.

NOTE: "A provisional application is not entitled to the right of priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 or 365(a) or § 1.55, or to the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c) or § 1.78 of any other application. No claim for priority under § 1.78(a)(3) may be made in a design application based on a provisional application. No request under § 1.293 for a statutory invention registration may be filed in a provisional application. The requirements of §§ 1.821 through 1.825 regarding application disclosures containing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences are not mandatory for provisional applications." 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(c)(3).

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10*

(Express Mail label number is mandatory.) (Express Mail certification is optional.)

I hereby certify that this correspondence and the documents referred to as attached therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on 03/10/00 (date), in an envelope as "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10, Mailing Label Number EL381226756 US addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Judith Schick

(type or print name of person mailing paper)


Signature of person mailing paper

WARNING: Certificate of mailing (first class) or facsimile transmission procedures of 37 C.F.R. § 1.8 cannot be used to obtain a date of mailing or transmission for this correspondence.

***WARNING:** Each paper or fee filed by "Express Mail" must have the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label placed thereon prior to mailing. 37 C.F.R. § 1.10(b).

"Since the filing of correspondence under § 1.10 without the Express Mail mailing label thereon is an oversight that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, requests for waiver of this requirement will not be granted on petition." Notice of Oct. 24, 1996, 60 Fed. Reg. 56,439, at 56,442.

(Cover Sheet for Filing Provisional Application [23-1]—page 1 of 5)

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NOTE: "No information disclosure statement may be filed in a provisional application." 37 C.F.R. § 1.51(d). "Any information disclosure statements filed in a provisional application would either be returned or disposed of at the convenience of the Office." Notice of December 5, 1994, 59 Fed. Reg. 63,591, at 63,594.

NOTE: "No amendment other than to make the provisional application comply with the patent statute and all applicable regulations may be made to the provisional application after the filing date of the provisional application." 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(c).

WARNING: A provisional application may be abandoned by operation of 35 U.S.C. § 111(b)(5) on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, in which case, a nonprovisional application claiming benefit of the provisional application under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) must be filed no later than the preceding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195 at 20,202.

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(i).

1. The following comprises the information required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1):

2. The name(s) of the inventor(s) is/are (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(ii)):

NOTE: "If the correct inventor or inventors are not named on filing a provisional application without a cover sheet under § 1.15(c)(1), the later submission of a cover sheet under § 1.15(c)(1) during the pendency of the application will act to correct the earlier identification of inventorship." 37 C.F.R. § 1.48(f)(2).

NOTE: "The naming of inventors for obtaining a filing date for a provisional application is the same as for other applications. A provisional application filed with the inventors identified as 'Jones et al.' will not be accorded a filing date earlier than the date upon which the name of each inventor is supplied unless a petition with the fee set forth in § 1.17(i) is filed which sets forth the reasons the delay in supplying the names should be excused. Administrative oversight is an acceptable reason. It should be noted that for a 35 U.S.C. 111(a) application to be entitled to claim the benefit of the filing date of a provisional application the 35 U.S.C. 111(a) application must have at least one inventor in common with the provisional application." Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,209.

The term "invention" is typically used to refer to subject matter which applicant is claiming in his/her application. Because claims are not required in a provisional application, it would not be appropriate to reference joint inventors as those who have made a contribution to the "invention" disclosed in the provisional application. If the "invention" has not been determined in the provisional application because no claims have been presented, then the name(s) of those person(s) who have made a contribution to the subject matter disclosed in the provisional application should be submitted. Section 1.45(c) states that "if multiple inventors are named in a provisional application, each named inventor must have made a contribution, individually or jointly, to the subject matter disclosed in the provisional application." All that § 1.45(c) requires is that if someone is named as an inventor, that person must have made a contribution to the subject matter disclosed in the provisional application. When applicant has determined what the invention is by the filing of the 35 U.S.C. 111(a) application, that is the time when the correct inventors must be named. The 35 U.S.C. 111(a) application must have an inventor in common with the provisional application in order for the 35 U.S.C. 111(a) application to be entitled to claim the benefit of the provisional application under 35 U.S.C. 119(e). Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,208.

See 37 C.F.R. § 1.53.

1.	<u>Rune</u>	<u>LINDHOLM</u>
	GIVEN NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME
		FAMILY (OR LAST) NAME
2.		
	GIVEN NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME
		FAMILY (OR LAST) NAME
3.		
	GIVEN NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME
		FAMILY (OR LAST) NAME

(Cover Sheet for Filing Provisional Application [23-1]—page 2 of 5)

3. Residence address(es) of the inventor(s), as numbered above (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(iii)):

1. Sottunga, Finland
2. _____
3. _____

4. The title of the invention is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(iv)):

Alpha Tagging and Type Indication of Emergency Call Number

5. The name, registration, customer and telephone numbers of the practitioner (if applicable) is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(v)):

Name of practitioner: Francis J. Maquire

Reg. No. 31,391 Tel. (203) 261-1234

Customer No. 004955

(complete the following, if applicable)

☐ A power of attorney accompanies this cover sheet.

6. The docket number used to identify this application is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(vi)):

Docket No.: 944-003.012

7. The correspondence address for this application is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(vii)):

Francis J. Maquire/WARE, FRESSOLA, VAN DER SLIJS & ADOLPHSON LLP,
755 Main Street, PO Box 224, Monroe CT 06468

8. Statement as to whether invention was made by an agency of the U.S. Government or under contract with an agency of the U.S. Government.
(37 C.F.R. § 1.51(c)(1)(viii))

This invention was made by an agency of the United States Government, or under contract with an agency of the United States Government.

☒ No.

☐ Yes.

The name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are: _____

9. Identification of documents accompanying this cover sheet:

A. Documents required by 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.51(c)(2)-(3):

Specification:

No. of pages 2

Drawings:

No. of sheets 0

B. Additional documents:

☐ Claims:

No. of claims 0

Note: See 37 C.F.R. § 1.51.

☐ Power of attorney

☐ Small entity statement

☐ Assignment

☐ Other

NOTE: Provisional applications may be filed in a language other than English as set forth in existing § 1.52(d). However, an English language translation is necessary for security screening purposes. Therefore, the PTO will require the English language translation and payment of the fee mandated in § 1.52(d) in the provisional application. Failure to timely submit the translation in response to a PTO requirement will result in the abandonment of the provisional application. If a 35 U.S.C. 111(a) application is filed without providing the English language translation in the provisional application, the English language translation will be required to be supplied in every 35 U.S.C. 111(a) application claiming priority of the non-English language provisional application. Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,209.

10. Fee

The filing fee for this provisional application, as set in 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(k), is \$150.00, for other than a small entity, and \$75.00, for a small entity.

☐ Applicant is a small entity.

NOTE: "A . . . statement in compliance with existing § 1.27 is required to be filed in each provisional application in which it is desired to pay reduced fees." Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,197.

11. Small entity statement

☐ The statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9 and 1.27 is(are) attached.

12. Fee payment

☒ Fee payment in the amount of \$ 150.00 is being made at this time.

☐ No filing fee is to be paid at this time. (This and the surcharge required by 37 C.F.R. 1.16(f) can be paid subsequently).

13. Method of fee payment

Method of fee payment
☒ Check in the amount of \$ 150⁰⁰

☐ Charge Account No. _____, in the amount of \$ _____

A duplicate of this Cover Sheet is attached.

Date: _____

Tel.:

Signature of submitter

OR
Janis Maguire
 Signature of practitioner

Date: 03/10/00

Reg. No.: 31,391

Tel.: (203) 261-1234

Customer No.: 004955

Francis J. Maquire

(type or print name of practitioner)

WARE, FRESSOLA, VAN DER SLUYS &

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